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THE ORIGINS OF HOME RULE.

Mr. Charles Villiers Stanford wrote to
the Editor of "The Times" on April
7. "We are being taught of ground-prin-
ciples and facts in the play of poetry
papers."

What is wanted is not exclusions, or
temporizations, or half-measures, but the
dropping of the Home Rule Bill. It was
a bone of contention flung into a rapidly
cooperating country by a Government
which could not stand alone without the
support of the so-called Nationalist Party.
It is understood that party's support
they entered into a compact to pass the
Bill by fair means or foul. Fast was
in the grip of the "Moph-stophes." It
was decided to ask the members to carry
because that wish means his instant de-
struction. There is no denial of this
compact; if it did not exist, the position
of the Government in being able to deny
it would be so materially
strengthened that they would have no
hesitation in so doing it.

The fact is that Ireland does not want
Home Rule. The place-hunters want it,
but not the people. The farmers who
had purchased their land deed it; there-
fore the place-hunters forced the delay
of the Land Purchase Act. The traders
now dread it; therefore Mr. Horner
Pittman is justified. The priests are
sitting on the fence, afraid to desert
the place-hunters, who may make or mar
them if they win. The dreamers and
the visionaries are the only Irish supporters
of the Bill. If it were dropped to-
morrow, there would be a sigh of relief
from the Giant's Causeway to Valencia.
People clamour for an alternative
policy. It has been there ever since
William of Orange. The alternative is
consistent and accelerated land purchase.
If this were carried through, Home Rule
would be as dead as mutton in a decade.
The dreamers do not believe this, hence
their tactical quibblings and vapouring
about "settlements by consent." The
schemers know it, hence their hostility.

In India we have Mohammedans and
Christians who would be at each other's
throats if the rule were not in trusty
hands outside and above them. In Ire-
land we have the same situation in the
equally strong antipathies of Christian
sects. We could not exclude Moham-
medans from Indian Home Rule, any
more than we can exclude Protestants
from Irish Home Rule. To exclude a
section of them in the north would be
a gross and cowardly desertion of those
in the south, who are in smaller num-
bers and in greater danger.

The only course is to drop it. To
drop it requires the courage of the big
statesman. We may say that we have
no big statesmen now, but the politician
who has the courage to do this thing
will "spice" fact" prove himself a big
statesman.

And if there is a compact, what mat-
ter? The law of England provides that
a contract is not enforceable in the face
of impossibilities. The impossibilities
are patent to us all. "It would destroy
the reputation of its author," men will
say. Granted. But would a reputation
be less venal where the Irish Party
is concerned? And is a reputation resting
on the quicksand of undiscovered sin
worth the having? Would not "making
a clean breast of it" go far to rehabili-
tate the victim of the lapse, and even
provide him with a saving clause in
future history?

The true feeling of Ireland was voiced
this week by an Irish railway porter
from Limerick, a Nationalist and a
Roman Catholic, who said to me—
"What are they doing with us at all?
Why can't they leave us alone?"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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10 P.M.	'FATSHAN.'	10 P.M.	'KINSHAN.'
FRIDAY, 8th MAY.			
8 A.M.	'HEUNGSHAN.'	8 A.M.	'HONAM.'
10 P.M.	'KINSHAN.'	10 P.M.	'FATSHAN.'

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S.S. 'SUI TAI'

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for welding purposes of any kind of repair
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For the Board of Directors,
J. E. F. FINE, Managing Director.
Hongkong, May 2, 1914.

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ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

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MEE CHEUNG

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PLEADING FOR CHINESE ART.

It would be a poor sort of filial piety if a son should honour and protect his father's tomb but at the same time keep his father's name from the things which his father had laboured to create and which had been the highest expression of his mind and soul.

This seems to be the very attitude of our people today. Ancestral tombs are not visited, but our present heritages from the ancients, the very cream of their art, the things which remain to prove that China was indeed the "Middle Kingdom" when the rest of the world lay in outer darkness, these things are rapidly being destroyed for sale to strangers who know how to put a proper value on them.

It is characteristic of changing times and transitional periods that the new generation should scorn the products of the old generation. But there can be no progress without a solid foundation in the past. The very word "progress" implies a journey from one place or state of mind to another place or state of mind.

It is in this very character of being able to progress that man differs from the other animals. He can store up knowledge and transmit it to his sons who then are able to go further than he could go on the same road. The greatest enemy which could happen to mankind would be the loss of his power for cumulative education through the ages.

We all are familiar in a vague and general way with the fact that our ancestors have left us a priceless inheritance of art. We know that in the arts of literature and painting and sculpture they surpass the very best that we can do today. And yet for the last five years there has been more destruction and wanton of this inheritance than has happened in the history of China before. We have not desecrated our fathers' graves, but we have shown dishonour to the things on which they placed the highest value, and we have scorned the very dream of their intellect.

For some reason or other the art of literature has been the one which has been safest from our vandalism. Books can be copied and do not depend on the peculiar touch of the master-craftsman, when once they have been produced. They lose nothing by constant reproduction. But those things which depend on genius, which can never be copied or reproduced—those things which should have been the objects of our most loving care—have been either wantonly destroyed or carried off to places where we, their proper owners, can never see them.

Today the ignorant soldiers camp in the temples of Lung Men near Hanoi, rest their cooking kettles on the marvellous stone carvings made fifteen hundred years ago by the most inspired religious artists the East has ever known. The faces of the broken heads of Buddha are cracked and blackened by the cooking fires, the ancient cave temples where Emperors were proud to worship are ankle deep in the dung of horses and the filth of soldiers' campfires. It is no excuse to say that Buddhism and empires are out of fashion.

These men were our ancestors and we have profited by their labours to arrive at our present station. What right have we to dishonour their choicest works?

Perhaps it is lucky for the reputation of China that when her own sons were ready to sell their birthright for the privilege of being known as "modern" there were strangers who could value what we were too busy and too uncultivated to care for. Thousands of these statues and thousands of ancient paintings and marvellous old bronzes have found a new sort of worship in European and American museums. The bronze incense-burners of the Chow dynasty are placed on strange altars in New York or Paris, protected by glass cases and admired by thousands of people who have discovered that our ancestors are worthy of praise.

No smoke curls up to-day from the Chow incense-burner, no wine is in the Han libation cup, and no prayers are said before the Tang Buddha. But at least they are reverently guarded and the best scholars in Europe travel from one city to another to study the specimens and write books about them. Yet China is not ashamed.

A European dealer gives a Chinese soldier five dollars to break the head from a stone statue which is too heavy to carry away. Then some months later in Paris he receives two thousand dollars for that head from some museum. Yet China is not ashamed. We have no museums where scholars can profit by the knowledge and the skill of our ancestors. Yet China is not ashamed.

PARIS TOILET

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Under the Arcos House).

THE Leading LADIES & GENTLE MEN'S HAIRDRESSING SALOONS in the East.

Manufacturers of SKVES DES ALPES, pronounced by those who use it the best Hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.

J. O. SCPIERS, Proprietor, Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913.

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Zoo of Performing Wild Animals.

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For full particulars See

Pictorial and Hand Bill.

COL. BOB L.V.E. Touring Manager.

Hongkong, May 4, 1914.

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Of course the youth of the country count it their first duty to serve the country in such ways as are suggested by the study of political economy and the building up of a righteous government. But surely in all the haste of modern life and among the problems of government, there is time for the true progressive, whatever his political party may be, to honour the achievements of his fathers and to preserve in China the evidences of a past which we all agree was more glorious, in the field of art at least, than the present. If we cannot make better statues and bronzes and paintings than have been made in the old "unprogressive days" let us at least reverently care for those few things which have been left to us.

The lasting greatness of a nation is not determined by the results of war or even by success in commerce—these are the material interests fundamental and necessary of course to the life of a nation—but permanent greatness is determined by the position attained in the pursuit of science and of art. China is in danger of losing its soul through immersion in a sea of materialism. See that you remain loyal to the best traditions of the past whilst courageously facing the future. Progress.

HELPED BY RIVALRY.

Germany's Influence on English Trade.

Under the auspices of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee an interesting pamphlet has been issued containing an address delivered by Prof. Sieper to the United Chambers of Commerce of Elberfeld, Barmen, Solingen, Lennep, and Remscheid.

Dr. Sieper, who is a professor at the University of Munich, is a man well known on both sides of the Channel as an earnest furtherer of good relations between this country and his own.

Dr. Sieper's pamphlet deals with the economic rivalry between Germany and England, a fruitful source, he says, of misunderstanding and of ill-informed prejudice. He combats the entirely false conception that the enormous economic rise of Germany means the economic decline of England, and that Germany has succeeded in forcing England from some of her best markets.

The idea of a war having for its object the injuring of Germany's economic advance is scouted as madness. In the opinion of the author German competition has not only not injured England, but has been of infinite advantage to her. It has stirred up England from her lethargy which her former monopolies had caused and forced her to adopt modern methods. Professor Sieper holds that he is a good German patriot, but he would do everything to maintain England in the proud position of power which she now occupies. First, this is necessary in the interests of civilization and in the interests of the highest form of culture which the world has ever known, and secondly, in the interests of the great German cause in which both countries march side by side, as a strong England is the ally of Germany, and a weak Germany is the ally of France.

The historical mission of the Germanic race, he says, is to bring about a new world order, and to bring about a new world order, and to bring about a new world order.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander	Last report at
Alicia	dispatch vessel	1650	3	9000	Comdr. Archibald Cochran	Cruising
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	3	800	La. Comdr. V. R. Brundage	Hongkong
Britannia	river gunboat	710	3	800	La. Comdr. Q. J. R. Preston-Thomas	Yangtze River
Cadmus	aloop	1072	6	1400	Capt. M. S. Fitzmaurice	Shanghai
Chalmer	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. H. T. England	Cruising
Charrub	water tank and tug	300	—	300	—	Hongkong
Olio	aloop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.C.	Shanghai
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Cruising
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,350	10	20,500	Capt. M. W. Grant	Cruising
Jed	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock	Cruising
Janet	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. F. A. H. Russell	Cruising
Kloeh	river gunboat	416	4	1200	Ta. Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Merlin	aloop	1040	—	—	La. Comdr. Gibson	Labuan
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Cruising
Moorthan	river gunboat	180	3	800	La. Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Navarino	cruiser, 2nd class	4800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Cruising
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	840	Lieut. Comr. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	550	—	7500	Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Wilkinson	Cruising
Romario	despatch ship, submarine	930	—	1400	Lieut. Comdr. K. A. N. Cromie	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	840	Ta. Comdr. Nash	Hongkong
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	840	La. Com. I. A. S. Hutton	West River
Salpe	river gunboat	85	2	840	La. Comdr. M. T. R. Maxwell Scott	Yangtze River
Tamar	receiving ship	4550	—	—	Commodore P. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	3	800	La. Comdr. S. P. B. Russell	Upper Yangtze River
Thistle	river gunboat	710	3	800	La. Com. G. F. L. Page	Cruising
Triumph	battleship	11,955	18	12,500	Comdr. A. S. Sussman	Hongkong
Uak	torpedo boat destroyer	550	—	7500	Ta. Comdr. Maxwell	Cruising
Welland	torpedo boat destroyer	550	—	7500	Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Foignand	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	180	3	800	La. Com. A. J. Landon	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	180	3	800	Lt. Comr. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Woodlark	river gunboat	180	3	800	Lt. Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
Yarmouth	light cruiser	5250	—	22,000	Capt. H. L. Cochrane	Hongkong
C.38	submarine	—	—	—	La. Comdr. F. J. McGillevie	Hongkong
C.37	submarine	—	—	—	La. Comdr. J. Gains	Hongkong
C.29	submarine	—	—	—	La. Comdr. R. K. C. Pope	Hongkong
C.35	torpedo boat	—	—	—	La. Comdr. Handley	West River
C.36	torpedo boat	—	—	—	La. Comdr. Barton	Hongkong
C.37	torpedo boat	—	—	—	La. Comdr. Wyndham-Quin	West River
C.38	torpedo boat	—	—	—	La. Comdr. B. W. Seymour	Hongkong

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name	Flag and description	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Captains	Last report at
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. Makovitz	Shanghai
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy	Hongkong
Elabor	French armoured cruiser	9710	12	18,800	Capt. Gouta	Saigon
Montcalm	French flagship	9630	—	—	Capt. de Vaisseau	Shanghai
Decadee	French gunboat	545	10	1700	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dorlot	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jervillier	Canton
Peiho	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tientsin
Donard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutemps	Tsichong-Kia
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Lyux	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Polux	Saigon
Protee	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Polux	Saigon
Styx	French armoured gunboat	1788	10	1700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	French destroyer	350	7	300	Lieut. Anillio	Saigon
Iberville	French destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Robinson	Saigon
Picotelet	French destroyer	180	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessier	Saigon
Monsieur	French destroyer	307	6	300	—	Saigon
Manche	French surveying ship	1625	10	9000	Comdr. Voisin	Saigon
* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence fleet of China.						
Emden	German cruiser	2600	2	3,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Saigon
Grafenau	German armoured cruiser	11,600	—	—	Captain Brunnshaus	Tientsin
Ilia	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Valslow	Tientsin
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Behnke	Tientsin
Luchs	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Bandemann	Tientsin
Nürnberg	German gunboat	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Mörner	Tientsin
Older	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Fries	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flagship	11,600	36	26,300	Capt. von Schultz	Tientsin
S. 90	German torpedo boat	430	8	5500	Lieut. Lieut. Berenberg	Tientsin
Taka	German torpedo boat	280	4	6000	Oldr. v. S. Claessen	Tientsin
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Böcker	Tientsin
Tungsten	German river gunboat	223	4	1300	Capt. von Möller	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	600	Oldr. v. S. Prinz	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	4140	—	—	Comdr. Sommi Piccardi	Shanghai
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1757	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Captain José de Carvalho Orato	Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander	Last report at
U. S. submarine	U. S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Cavite
A. 2	U. S. submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	Cavite
A. 4	U. S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	Cavite
A. 5	U. S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign O. M. Yates	Cavite
A. 7	U. S. submarine	—	—	—	Com. M. L. Brestol	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. protected cruiser	3120	10	7500	Ensign H. A. Jones	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	6000	Lieut. R. Hill	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	6000	Ensign W. L. Halberg	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	8000	Comdr. S. S. Robinson	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. protected cruiser	3120	11	10,000	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	6000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	243	8	800	La. Comdr. A. Gannon	Shanghai
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	1322	8	1988	Comdr. G. R. Marvel	Shanghai
Albatross	U. S. station ship	1900	6	1100	Lieut. B. V. Lowe	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. monitor	3000	6	3000	La. E. P. Sigsbee	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. monitor	3000	6	3000	Commodore J. V. Obenshain	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	243	8	800	Lieut. B. E. Taylor	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	243	8	800	Lieut. E. W. Wallace	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. sea going tug	354	2	1600	Lieut. W. O. Wallace	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. repair ship	3065	—	—	Lieut. J. J. Hammon	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	350	3	208	Lieut. J. J. Hammon	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	480	14	1600	La. Comdr. D. W. Westmoreland	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	243	8	800	La. G. O. Dismore	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	243	8	800	Comdr. H. A. Wiley	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. armoured cruiser	6115	14	11,401	Lieut. N. Durr	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	370	9	908	Lieut. N. Durr	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	1207	9	1911	Comdr. J. F. Hubbs	Cavite
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	412	—	600	Capt. Robert E. H. Haddock	Cavite

* Flagship of Chief, United States Asiatic Station.

PREVENT DISEASE!
DISINFECT with
WATSON'S
HYGIENOL
A POWERFUL GERMICIDE,
DISINFECTANT & DEODORANT.

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 PER GALLON \$2.00

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PIANOS!

ON HIRE

AT

\$10 PER MONTH

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Attention Inclusive.S. MOUTRIE &
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DEPARTMENT.

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DIRTY SET

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22, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

to discover what was the value of the cargo on board, whether the shipper were Chinese or Europeans, also the value of the vessel, and, generally speaking, the extent of the losses involved. Lastly, it is desired that the present whereabouts of the Captain and all others who were saved be ascertained and reported to the officials. In addition to these points, all the maritime authorities are ordered to set about getting hold of any clue that may be obtained, in order that any of the pirates may be discovered and arrested. Some of the demands seem, as we have mentioned, of little importance as far as clues to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage are concerned; on the other hand, if any claim is proffered against the Chinese Government, then we can see the reason for some of the orders, for the authorities would be in possession of the data of the probable losses involved by the owners of the ship. What is of interest to notice is the determination that seems to characterize the efforts to get on the track of the pirates. The newspapers, as far as we have noticed in the reports, have refrained from passing any comments upon the outrage, merely reporting the facts. One might have expected that there would have been some expression of opinion as to the bravery of those who withstood the attack and beat it back. This, as far as we have seen, has not been referred to. Nor has there been any special reference to the terrible torture and terror of those who were on board, and who knew that in a few moments they would have to yield up their lives. We have the facts and nothing else. On the other hand, the editor refers to the unprecedented nature of the loss of human life, and to the sufferings of those who were so soon silenced in death. On the whole, we think that the officials have been aroused, because the British flag has been outraged. It is clear that they are doing their utmost to get information that may lead to the arrest of the miscreants. That is something gained, and possibly this great tragedy may after all lead to something being done to rid the delta of these ruffians, whose immunity from arrest has been a source of danger, much too long tolerated.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 9.—
 Proclamation Day. Kinz George V.
 H.K. Volunteer Reserve Annual Dinner.
 9.15 a.m.—Opening night of the Hippodrome Circus.
 SUNDAY, May 10.—
 5.31 a.m.—Full moon.
 9 a.m.—Excursion to Macau.
 THURSDAY, May 14.—
 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Electric Co. Meeting.
 SATURDAY, May 16.—
 Noon—Extraordinary Meeting of the H.K. Cotton S.W. & D. Co. Ltd.
 Noon—Session of the "Club" by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
 MONDAY, May 18.—
 Canton Insurance Office Meeting.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, May 7, 1914.

CANTON OFFICIALS AND THE
"TAI ON" PIRACY.

We are glad to note that the Canton officials have roused themselves, and have shown a considerable amount of vigour in regard to the scoundrels who perpetrated the piracy on the "Tai On." It is worthy of note that when outrages occur in their own waters and upon Chinese boats, no such anxiety is manifested. Yesterday a report in a native paper gave an account of these attacks upon native boats, of which two were successful and much property was carried off and several lives lost.

Perhaps, it is the frequency of these attacks upon native craft and their inability to stop them that leads to lethargy; on the other hand, possibly, it is the terrible loss of life and the fact that the British flag is involved that has now roused them. It is, however, worthy of notice that they have bestirred themselves and that a very stern edict is issued to all and sundry, the gist of which is referred to below. All the local magistrates of the several countries throughout the delta are addressed, and they are ordered, without reference to the special borders of each one's responsibility, to use every effort to get information on the several points demanded. Some of these seem to us trivial, but we must infer that the Chinese know what they are about, and what seems of comparatively little importance may ultimately be found of service in getting on the track of the pirates who may have escaped. Information is demanded on six points. First, the magistrates are directed to ascertain exactly the spot where the piracy took place. Secondly, it is ordered that pains be taken to find out whether the pirates took passage in Hongkong as ordinary passengers, and whether they were assisted by any outside assistance; also when this outrages actually began their attack. Thirdly, whether, after the attack, the pirates got away by boat or not? Was there any evidence that boats came to their assistance or did they jump off into the water, swim ashore, and then scatter themselves and go off and disappear? Fourthly, of those pirates who were killed and remained on the steamer, did not someone recognise any of them, so as to ascertain what part of the country they hailed from, so that it might be possible to trace the villages from which they originally came. Fifthly, it is ordered that attempts be made

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain H. L. Holmes, 87 Coy. R.G.A., has re-qualified as a first class interpreter in German.

Hongkong residents homeward bound on holiday by the Mishima Maru yesterday included Mr. H. D. Holt, of Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Mrs. A. N. Kemp, and Mr. V. Goulbourn, assistant manager of the Ropeworks.

The disappearance is reported of Mr. H. P. Ho, second officer of the N.D.L. steamer Melina. Shortly before the vessel reached Wuhan, Mr. Ho could not be found and it is assumed that he must have fallen overboard.

Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States, is shortly leaving for home on official and private business. Mr. Anderson will visit all the important cities in the Eastern States and expects to be back in Hongkong in the middle of September.

Miss Isabel Sanchez, the well-known local Filipino vocalist, was married yesterday at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, to Mr. Francisco Hyndman, of the Standard Oil Co. After the religious ceremony, the Filipino and Portuguese friends of the bride and the groom were entertained at 2, Rossmore Terrace, Kowloon.

THE HANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

In the Theatre Royal last night, the Handmann Opera Company concluded their present visit by presenting "The Girl in the Taxi" to a large audience. Little need be said of this light comedy, as it has been seen in Hongkong on several occasions.

It is a delightful middle of comedies in which the various characters are involved; and the general atmosphere of farcical intrigue which prevails is decked out with such elaboration that there is every reason for the paroxysms of laughter it unfailingly causes. There were also introduced plenty of other out-raining features, song and dance leading additional spice to it. The production was pleasing to the eye and was mounted and dressed in lavish splendour.

Mr. Fred Coyne was a popular and gay old Baron Donoray and his estate wife was Miss Bellis. Mr. Coyne was very successful as "Baron Donoray," and his estate wife was Miss Bellis. Mr. Coyne was very successful as "Baron Donoray," and his estate wife was Miss Bellis. Mr. Coyne was very successful as "Baron Donoray," and his estate wife was Miss Bellis.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Four more stray dogs have been sent to the Police Compound.

Some interesting paragraphs from "Church Notes" will be found on page 2.

The French Mail of the 7th April was delivered in London on the 6th May.

A new morning paper is shortly to make its appearance in Kuala Lumpur under the title of the Selangor Standard.

The Austrian Lloyd will pay a dividend for 1913 of seven and a half per cent., as compared with seven per cent. for 1912.

A 17 years' old Chinese, who fell off a parapet in McDonald Road and sustained concussion of the brain, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

A woman living at Wai Sung Street, Yau-nai, reports to the Police that some person stole from her cubicle on the 6th instant jewellery and clothing to the value of \$40.

In connection with the St. Joseph's College Boy Scouts of both past and present pupils, it is hoped to arrange a Sports Day with a Display either on Empire Day or King's Birthday.

The Hongkong Government, it is stated, is appointing a committee to consider what further precautions should be taken to prevent piracy on British steamboats in the neighbouring waters.

Miss Florence Ineson, prima donna of the Bandmann Opera Company, who was taken seriously ill shortly after the arrival of the Company in Hongkong on their recent visit, died at the General Hospital on April 22.

Thirty-three gamblers were arrested before Mr. Wood this morning on a charge of gambling at No. 46 Graham St. They were each fined \$2. Detective-Sergeant Willis and eight Chinese constables made the raid and found two tables and \$1.91.

A rebate of one tad per ton on cargoes from Hankow for transshipment at Shanghai into ocean steamers has been granted by the Indo-China S. N. Co. China Navigation Co., China Merchants S. N. Co., and the Nishin Kisen Kaisha.

A heavy gale swept over Mui Harbour early on the morning of April 16 during which about 70 coal lighters and small vessels were sunk in the harbour. The loss is roughly estimated at £210,000. No damage to steamers has been reported.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway Time Table, published on page 4, has been corrected according to the latest alterations which came into force yesterday. The Time Table, printed on a card of a suitable size to carry in one's pocket, is distributed in this issue to all subscribers to the "China Mail."

The members of the Dockyard Recreation Club held a whist drive at the Dockyard last night. Messrs. Elson, May and Court made the arrangements, and the evening was most enjoyable. The prizes were presented by Mr. Court to—Ladies—Miss Holmes; 2nd, Miss Cousins; 3rd, Mrs. Brook. Gentlemen—1st, Mr. Hart; 2nd, Mr. Fromm; 3rd, Mr. Morgan; 4th, Mr. Morgan; 5th, Mr. Morgan.

The C.M. steamer Irono, which was reported as having been re-routed on April 12, was still ashore on April 27. The vessel went ashore on the 10th in the Yik Sang Channel, below Wuhu and at one time she was high and dry. The water, however, has again commenced to rise and the bank on which she was ashore was well covered on April 28.

Japanese shipping is reported to be doing particularly well in the Java trade and the Saigon rice trade, some fifteen ships being at present occupied on the latter run. It is proposed to establish a joint stock company with a capital of £1,000,000 to augment the vessels at present employed by three steamers of 7,000 tons and it is hoped that the Government will be induced to grant a subsidy for the line.

In its annual report, the Clyde Steamship Owners' Association refers to the subject of national indemnity in time of war, and expresses regret that little or no progress has been made, although the subject had been before the Chamber of Shipping for over two years, and the association's representatives have from time to time pressed that immediate consideration should be given to it.

In view of the urgency of the matter the following resolution will be submitted at the next annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping:—
 "That this Chamber is of opinion that the question of national indemnity of shipping in time of war is urgent importance to this country and its population, and requires the immediate attention of His Majesty's Government."

NOW IS THE TIME.

Information you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Expeller. Now is the time to get rid of your pain. Chamberlain's Pain Expeller is the best remedy for all kinds of pain. It is the best remedy for all kinds of pain. It is the best remedy for all kinds of pain.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HOSPITAL STAFFING.

Government's Secretary Criticized.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS' STRONG PROTEST.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, H.E. the Governor, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., presiding. There were also present:—

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General F. H. Kitchin, C.B.
 Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. CLARE
 Hon. Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. KEMP

Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE
 Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. CHURCHILL

Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McLESTER
 Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
 Hon. Mr. Wei Fox, C.M.G.
 Hon. Mr. E. A. HAWKES, C.M.G.
 Hon. Mr. E. SHELZIM
 Hon. Mr. LAO CHO PAI.

HOSPITAL STAFFING.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C. asked the following questions:—1. When was the decision arrived at to increase the staff of the Medical Department by two Probationers instead of by two Sisters?

2. Has it been found by the Government, as the result of experience, that it is an easy matter to engage Probationers possessing satisfactory qualifications? Do not such Probationers as a rule, require, during the first year of their engagement, to be carefully supervised by the Sisters?

3. In the year 1913 how many Military women and children were cared for in the Government Hospitals, and what fees did the Government receive in respect of such cases? Has there been any, and if so, what increase in the Government Nursing Staff and when, since the Government took over the care of such cases from the Military Authorities?

4. How many Sisters are there now on the Nursing Staff at the Government Civil Hospitals? Are two of such Sisters liable to be sent down to the Kennedy Town Hospital to nurse, small-pox, and infectious diseases, and are two more of such Sisters attending for the greater part of their time to the nursing of private cases in different parts of the Colony?

5. How many Probationers are there now on the Government Nursing Staff, and how many were there on the 31st October, 1913, and the 23rd April, 1914, respectively?

6. When will the vacancies, which were caused by the marriages of two Sisters in April, 1914, be filled up? How long before such marriages did the Government know that they would take place, and has the Government taken any steps to fill up such vacancies and when?

7. What is the maximum number of beds which a Sister on night duty has attended to since the 1st May, 1913?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—(1)—On the 16th August, 1913, two Probationers were advertised for in the "Hongkong Daily Press" and in the "Hongkong Telegraph," in each case from 11th, July, 1913, to 17th July, 1913.

In the same papers three Probationers were advertised for from the 22nd, to 23rd, November, 1913. Five Probationers were advertised in the "South China Morning Post" from the 6th, to 12th, March, 1914.

(2)—(a)—Until recent years a fairly good supply of Probationers were forthcoming.

(3)—238 Military women and children were cared for in the Government Hospitals in 1913, and \$8,881.88 was received in fees on their account. These fees leave no profit to the Government. There has been no increase in the nursing staff since the taking over of the military cases.

(4)—The Government has not increased the number of women and children in the Government Hospitals since the taking over of the military cases.

(5)—The Government has not increased the number of women and children in the Government Hospitals since the taking over of the military cases.

(6)—The Government has not increased the number of women and children in the Government Hospitals since the taking over of the military cases.

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INQUIRY ASKED FOR.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. moved the following motion:—

That the Government Council be requested to nominate a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the reasons for the Government's decision to increase the staff of the Medical Department by two Probationers instead of by two Sisters.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in moving the motion, said it was a continuation of a request made by the Hon. Member representing the Chamber of Commerce, who was speaking on behalf of all the unofficial Members of Council, in his speech relating to the Estimates on October 13. He felt sure that it might be confidently stated that if his friend had then been given the information which was supplied to the last meeting of Council by the Colonial Secretary the request put forward by the Hon. Member for the appointment of a committee of full unofficial Members to inquire into the nursing staffs question at Government hospitals would have been then 'have been pressed home.' This fourth question he put at the last meeting of Council and the answer which was given by the Colonial Secretary was so important that he would crave the indulgence of Council to repeat them now.

That answer, the Hon. Member continued, disclosed a very striking state of affairs, for it showed that the beginning of July last, long before the end of the long and trying summer, the strain and stress of work upon the Sisters of the Government Civil Hospital was such that they took the strong and most unusual step of petitioning for an increase in their number, giving definite reasons for their request, reasons which the Government thought fit to withhold from the cognisance of the Council and the outside public.

That request of the Sisters' did not stand alone for it was backed up and supported by the recommendations of the two leading Government medical experts, viz., the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and the principal civil medical officer. And one would have imagined that only one answer could possibly have been given to that request of the Sisters, backed up as it was by the recommendation of two leading Government officials—one would have imagined that only one answer could possibly have been given to that request, viz., a telegram promptly sent Home to the Colonial Nursing Institute for the dispatch of two Sisters, two trained Sisters, from England.

We are now told, however, that nothing of the sort was done but that your Excellency decided to disregard that request of the Sisters and the recommendations of the two medical officers of the Government, and instead engaged two Probationers in the place of getting two trained, qualified trained nurses from Home. I sent in a question, sir, to be answered at this meeting, asking for what reasons that decision was arrived at and although that question has been ruled out, I am still not without hope that some explanation of that decision may be forthcoming this afternoon and that it may be given for the benefit of the members of this Council and the outside public.

It is of course cheaper to obtain Probationers than trained Sisters but in this matter efficiency ought surely to have been preferred to economy and surely the promptest action should have been taken to remedy the evil, instead of these periodical and wholly fruitless advertisements for Probationers which are sent out in the answers given to me to day to my question one.

The result of what has been done is that ten months of time has been absolutely and entirely wasted and we find ourselves now at the beginning of another hot season, with its liability to recurring epidemics, as further forward than we were at the beginning of July last when this request was made by Sisters backed up by the two leading Government Medical Officers.

It seems to be admitted, one has had a very short time to study, in the answer to my question two, that Probationers do require a considerable amount of supervision during their first year of employment as nurses. And therefore, Sir, I wholly fail to see how, under these circumstances, two Probationers could fairly and properly have been considered as efficient substitutes for two trained nurses out from Home.

With regard to the two Sisters having recently married, we are in the position of the answer, Sir, to my question just now that the place of one of them only had been filled up, and so far as the Government has saved altogether a saving part of my sixth question on that subject. Part of my sixth question was: How long before such marriages did the Government know that they would take place, and there has not been the smallest attempt to answer that question. No attempt has been made on the part of the Government, and it is not unfair to assume that any attempt has been made, because no attempt could reasonably have been made, to show that they took prompt steps, which they ought to have done, to fill both these vacancies since they knew they were likely to occur. And I should very much like to know, Sir, how long before the second vacancy was filled and the second Sister was sent to arrive at the end of June—I should like to know when it was known when the second Sister was going to be married, when it was decided to fill up the vacancy, and what steps were taken and whether by telegraph to the Home Office. These were my four questions.

I answered very carefully, I entirely fail to realise on what basis it was given and it seems to me that the answer is entirely outside the scope of the fourth question. As regards the number of Probationers in the Government's service, I am sorry to say that the answer is very short. There were four on the 24th October last and two on the 23rd April, 1914. During the last six months of having seven Probationers it has dwindled down from four to two.

He would have thought that it would be possible to have answered his several questions in some reasonably intelligent fashion and that it would have been possible to have given approximate figures.

He had been inundated with a whole number of figures in connection with military women and children, and though he had been swamped by them he failed to see that 208 military women and children would not give home extra work to the staff. There was another point in connection with the work at the Government Civil Hospital, the fact that of late years plague cases formerly treated at Kennedy Town Hospital were now treated at the G.C.H. These with the tendency for patients to become delirious, were calculated to cause special anxiety and impose additional strain on the nursing staffs. The Hon. Member also deprecated the treatment of material cases by nurses engaged in general cases, characterising it as a matter which urgently desired to be remedied especially as the two hospitals were a long way apart. He very much deprecated the way his questions had been answered in this matter.

I think it is very much to be regretted that in this, and in many other matters, the Hon. Member continued, this and in many other cases the Government of this Colony treat the unofficial Members in an adverse and hostile spirit instead of taking them into their confidence and inviting their counsel and cooperation. Sir, in making this motion, and in pressing it, the unofficial Members are pursuing what they consider to be the cause of justice and right. The overworking of employees is at all times to be deprecated, and more especially is it so when applying to women who are conscientiously engaged in a trying climate in combating disease and nursing the sick. To those women the public of this Colony owes a deep debt of gratitude and it is in the hope of discharging a part of that debt by the lightening of their labours and by improving the conditions under which they serve that this motion is being made.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett, seconding the motion, said the unofficial Members in pressing this question were not only speaking in their own behalf, but they had a very large following in the Colony to support them and justify the motion. They were quite sure in their own minds that they were justified in pressing it and he only regretted that the Government had not taken not only the unofficial Members but the whole of the ratepayers of the Colony into their confidence. He considered the Government was remiss in this matter, and should have given the Council the reasons for taking the steps which it had taken. The adequacy of the present staff was a debatable point, but if they could not have an increase in the nursing staff the whole re-organisation of the staff should be considered. If the staff was not increased their labours must be decreased. He urged the Government to discuss the whole question, not in a hostile sense, but in a manner calculated to serve best the interests of the Colony, and said he was sure that any reasonable proposal His Excellency could put before them would be thoroughly well considered.

H. E. the Governor, responding, said he was sorry he could not accept the motion. The number of recommendations for the increase of staff, which were forwarded every month of the year, were very numerous and if he were to appoint a committee to enquire into each one of those the unofficial members of Council would have a busy time and all sections outside the Government departments would desire to sit with an extraordinary length. It was a rule in the Government service, when the head of a department wanted an increase in staff, he sent forward a recommendation applying for provision to be made in the estimates of the succeeding year, after there had been an attempt to get the sanction of the Secretary of State.

That recommendation was made in the middle of last summer beyond the time which he had set out. When they came to examine the facts set out in the answers to the questions of the hon. member they would come to the conclusion that there was nothing to indicate that it was necessary to increase the staff. When he received the recommendation, backed up as it was by the two medical officers of the Government, he considered, as he considered, that there was nothing extraordinary, heads of departments or many heads of departments were only too willing to recommend increases in their staffs—it was not surprising that some justification should be given for the increase. He considered, as he considered, that the Probationers staff would be sufficient, but probably had he remained in the Colony and it had been represented to him that it was difficult to get Probationers, probably he might have made some other arrangement. On his return to the Colony he enquired if those Probationers had been found and was told that they had not. He then proceeded to thoroughly investigate the staff and the conclusion he arrived at was that the staff was absolutely adequate for the work it had to do. There was no provision for absence on leave, that was nothing new with the policy of the Government. Taking these two points into consideration, he came to the conclusion, since the last meeting of the Council, that he would recommend the Secretary of State to sanction an increase of three Sisters as a temporary measure pending further investigation of the staff at this hospital. One had been already engaged and they were looking for two more. He trusted that the information would be satisfactory to Hon. Members and it would render quite unnecessary the enquiring if those Probationers had been found and was told that they had not. 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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS 1200 FOS

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves Yokohama	STEAMER to Colombo	Leaves SINGAPORE H.K.	Leaves HONGKONG H.K.	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due at Marseilles Lyon	Due at Paris (London 1 day later)
Apr. 30	ASSAYE	May 5	May 9	MOULTAN	June 5	June 11
May 14	INDIA	May 19	May 23	MOREA	June 20	June 26
May 25	DEVANHA	June 3	June 7	CHALLOA	July 4	July 10
June 11	DELTA	June 16	June 20	CHALLOA	July 18	July 24
June 25	HIMALAYA	July 1	July 5	CHALLOA	Aug. 1	Aug. 7
July 9	ASSAYE	July 14	July 18	CHALLOA	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
July 23	DEVANHA	July 28	Aug. 1	CHALLOA	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
Aug. 6	ORINA	Aug. 11	Aug. 15	EGYPT	Sept. 19	Sept. 25

THE ATTENTION OF Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.35 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and there for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer to PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON.							
1 st	SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	£55.	RETURN	£97.
		"B"	"	"	£59.	"	£99.
2 nd	SALOON	"A"	"	"	£44.	"	£80.
		"B"	"	"	£40.	"	£80.

MARSEILLES.							
1 st	SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	£51.	RETURN	£91.
		"B"	"	"	£55.	"	£93.
2 nd	SALOON	"A"	"	"	£42.	"	£83.
		"B"	"	"	£38.	"	£87.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leaves Yokohama	Leaves SINGAPORE	Leaves H.K.	Leaves SINGAPORE	Leaves H.K.	Leaves SINGAPORE	Leaves H.K.
NAMUR	Apr. 28	May 7	May 13	May 19	May 25	May 31	June 6
NOVARA	May 14	May 23	May 29	June 4	June 10	June 16	June 22
NELORE	May 28	June 6	June 12	June 18	June 24	June 30	July 6
KEYSER	June 11	June 20	June 26	July 2	July 8	July 14	July 20
NAGAYA	June 25	July 4	July 10	July 16	July 22	July 28	Aug. 4
SYRIA	July 9	July 18	July 24	Aug. 1	Aug. 7	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
NILE	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 7	Aug. 13	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Sept. 1

New Steamer

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON 250 SINGLE: 275 RETURN.

2nd SALOON 230 SINGLE: 255 RETURN.

3rd SALOON 210 SINGLE: 235 RETURN.

4th SALOON 190 SINGLE: 215 RETURN.

5th SALOON 170 SINGLE: 195 RETURN.

6th SALOON 150 SINGLE: 175 RETURN.

7th SALOON 130 SINGLE: 155 RETURN.

8th SALOON 110 SINGLE: 135 RETURN.

9th SALOON 90 SINGLE: 115 RETURN.

10th SALOON 70 SINGLE: 95 RETURN.

11th SALOON 50 SINGLE: 75 RETURN.

12th SALOON 30 SINGLE: 55 RETURN.

13th SALOON 10 SINGLE: 35 RETURN.

14th SALOON 5 SINGLE: 20 RETURN.

15th SALOON 2 SINGLE: 10 RETURN.

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